Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATEF-S-Becket.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-In Old Kentucky.

AMFERICAN ACT CALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Exhill Sec. AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Prodical Daughter.

RIJOU THEATRE-8:20-Fagus & Hocy-BROADWAY THEATRE-8-birmente, CASINO-8:15-The Prin ess Nicotine. LUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-8 Re DALY'S THEATRE-S:15-April Weather. DORE GALLERY, 526-4, and 7th-ave. Exhibition, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. EDEN MUSEF-2:30-8-World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Councillor's Wife. ARDEN THEATRE-8:15-The Algerian. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Monte Cristo. TARLEN OPENA HOUSE-S:15-A Trip to Mars. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-The Woeller Stocking. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S-Philemon and Boucis. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARES THEATRE-S 30-A Temperature Town.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vandeville. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Follen Angels KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Koh-t-noor. LENOX LYCEUM-2 p. n. to 10:30 p. m.-Cardy Ex-postion. LYCEUM THEATRE-S 15-An American Duchess.

LYCELY THE ACKNOWLE OF DESIGN-Exhibition.
NIBLO'S-8 45-01af.
MUSIC HALL-8:30-Victoria C. Woodhull. ALMEN'S THEATRE-8 15-1402. STANDARD THEATRE-8:50-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-S:15-Rip Van Winkle. TONY PASTOR'S S-Vandeville. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Meine and Georgia.

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CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage etamp be afrixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday, or Semi-Weedly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Reeders are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdenier.

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BRANCH OFFICES BRANCH OFFICES:

231 Sth-ave., s. e. cor of 23d-st.

122 6th-ave., corner 12th-st.

143 Colymbur-ave., near Wess 66th-st.

160 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.

20 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.

27 West 12d-st. between 7th and 8th aves.

157 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.

288 3d-ave., between 7th and 77th-sts. Mast., corner 14th-st.
3dance, between 75th and 77th sts.
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Fast 47th-st., cerner 2d-ave. 155) Fast 17th-st. cerner 2d-ave. 156 Fast 125th-st. 241 West 125th-st. 26 Fast 121at. near Madison-ave. 158 Letave. near Soth-st.

100 Edware, control 47th-st. 500 Edware, control 47th-st. 534 3d.avc., near East 37th-st. 50 Vycous A between 3d and 4th sts. 17 Canal-st, and 157 Division-st. New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-More than 300 persons have been Melilla, protected by Spanish troops, made a successful sortie; many of the Riffians were killed. = Germany has offered to co-operate with Spain in measures for suppressing Anarchy.

Domestic.-The President and Secretary Gresham spent much of the day in consultation en Hawaiian affairs. === Joseph B. Doe, of Wisconsin, will succeed General L. A. Grant as Assistant Secretary of War. === The Lehigh Valley strike was general along the entire main line of the road, but trains were run on the branches in the coal regions. An instructor at Cornell University and a female student of Sage College, it is thought, were lost in Cayuga Lake. === Several railroads running into Chicago were swindled by counterfeit tickets to the amount of \$100,000. City and Suburban.-All the train hands of good working order.

the Lehigh Valley Railroad in Jersey City Mayor-elect Schieren's plurality were made public by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. A number of the singers in the company which will appear at the new Metropolitan Opera House arrived.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair; increasing northwest winds. Temperature yesterage, 39%.

Mr. F. W. Devoe's long experience as a member of the Board of Education entitles his views on the subject of improving the school administration in this city to careful consideration. As will be seen from the letter he has written to Mr. Anderson, chairman of the commission to revise the school laws, some of his ideas are original and suggestive. We do not think his proposal of salaries for School Commissioners will meet with popular acceptance, but if it should be adopted, Mr. Devoe's plan of deducting \$100 for each meeting a Commissioner failed to attend would undoubtedly have a good effect.

Why men do not go to church (with the accent on "men") is a question which a prominent minister in this city tried to answer yesterday. The gist of his answer was that men do not go to church because they do not care for religion. It is a fact confirmed both by observation and statistics that in Protestant churches the number of women attendants is considerably greater than of men; but in Catholic churches it is not unusual for the men to outnumber the women. This tends to disprove theory that women are naturally more religious than their husbands and brothers. Does it also tend to show in what respect religious services in Protestant churches can be made more attractive to the male sex?

The effect of the hard times has been severely felt in the building trade, and though there are now evident signs of improvement it is cenerally thought that recovery will be slow and that a considerable period must clause before business is re-established on a basis of weeks there have been 214 permits issued in 235; whereas in the corresponding period a fair, honest legislation. year ago the number of permits was 332 and the value \$4,766,465. In Brooklyn the falling off is still more marked, the number of permits for the same time being 295 this year, against 503 last, and the value \$944,250, against \$2,-

spring confidence will have so far returned as to bring about operations on a large scale again.

The steamship El Cidy or the Nietheroy, as, she is henceforth to be called-was in complete readiness for her departure last night. There was no evidence of alarm among those on board by reason of the report printed yesterday that Admiral Mello Imd proceeded to sea for the purpose of intercepting the Nictheroy. They den't care, apparently, how soon they meet him, though they do not expect to fight before reaching Brazilian waters. The meeting will be interesting beyond doubt. The Nietheroy is to introduce a new factor into sea fights. The result will be of surpassing interest to every nation possessing a navy.

When Mayor-elect Schieren returns to Brooklyn after his short vacation he will have the satisfaction of knowing precisely the extent of the victory won for the cause he represented in the recent campaign. There were 98,076 votes cast for him; his plurality over Boody is 33,152, and his clear majority is 28,750. This triumph is the most significant ever achieved in Brooklyn. The people have shown their ability to rise to a great opportunity. Now that they have hurled the corrupt and greedy Ring from power, they should resolve to maintain their advantage at all hazards and keep the city government in their own hands.

THE CONSPIRATORS AGAINST INDUSTRY The dark-lantern method of constructing a tariff does not thrive. In spite of absurd at tempts to keep profoundly secret the doings of the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means, many things are leaking out from day to day, mainly through the Democratic newspapers, which are glad to give the Democratic members a chance to feel public opinion in their districts on various points before committing themselves to a final vote. These statements disclose the fact that the Democratic members have by no means agreed among themselves as yet, in spite of the efforts of all the experts, the Treasury Department, and the Chairman of the Committee. December is close at hand, with the time for the regular meeting of Congress, and while many minor details are supposed to have been settled, even that statement must be received with reserve, because these details must in the end depend largely upon the final decision regarding a few more important items or classes which will fix the character of the bill as to revenue, and also as to protection. These, unless Democratic journals are badly misinformed, are still subject to change from day to day.

Indeed, it is stated that certain chiefs of the Democratic party organization, not chosen by the people to make laws this year, have been at Washington in conference with the President, about the tariff; Chairman Harrity of Pennsylvania, Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, Mr. Dickinson, of Michigan and Mr. Cable of Illinois. This unofficial cabinet outside the regular Cabinet advisers, according to reports, quickly discovered serious faults in the bill submitted for consideration, and proceeded to suggest changes which the President is said to have sent down to the committee with his approval. Under the circumstances, the report that the committee is getting restive about so much dictation from so many official and unofficial sources does not appear unreasenable. One or two members are quoted as expressing great irritation, and a determination to go against the wishes of the Administration just because it does not allow the duly elected representatives of the people to frame a bill according to their own judgment. But Democratic irritation sometimes amounts to very little when confronted with orders from the mart who distributes the offices. The reports which appear entitled to some

confidence are that the committee is thus far drowned near Calais, and about 200 off the disposed to stick to the income tax, though large number of steamers and other vessels been determined, in spite of strong and and others who know something of the business world. Also, that free wool and ore and coal will go into the bill, in spite of intense opposition from Democrats of iron and coal and wool-producing States. Also, that the reduction of duties on manufactured products at that proposed in the Springer bill," which was in fact only a series of fragments touching certain points in the tariff, but nevertheless went far enough to insure Democratic defeat, even in a time of great prosperity. How the working people will regard a more sweeping application of the same odious features the Democrats in Congress might infer from recent elections, if they had faculties for inference in

The Republican members of the committee went on strike. - The official figures of are kindly relieved that far from any of the labors and responsibilities of preparation, and are not expecting to know what the bill is to be until the whole country is informed. This procedure only emphasizes the fact that Demoeratic members do not wish to be informed or to reason about the matter, but only to agree day: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 38; aver- among themselves what their party interests demand. It is well to have the purpose and character of the forthcoming measure thus plainly disclosed in advance. But this method involves the incoavenience that, when the bill gets into the House and each of its items comes up for discussion, its advocates will have to meet for the first time grave objections which the Republicans of the committee would have felt it their duty to state in committee meetings if they had a chance.

SOME GENTLE SUGGESTIONS.

It is of course any eligible person's privilege to be a caudidate for any public office to which he aspires, but at this time, in this State and the circumstance that such action implied an But certainly for the present the discrepancy in the Republican party, there are methods of urging one's candidacy which are sure to do jority, and a confession that the people who more harm than good to the candidate. One of voted in such numbers last year that Protecthese methods is an attempt to revive here tion was unconstitutional, a "fraud" and "rebthe spirit of faction. It was faction that bery," had made a mistake for which they brought about the first great disaster to the were sorry. But we knew as well that it was Republicans of New-York. It has been faction that has caused all their subsequent misfort- voting people to confess their liability to err unes. No man will do himself or his cause any and their willingness to learn wisdom from ex- to be adroitly interposed to prevent a vigorous good at the present time who attempts to sustain an appeal for party honors by stirring up | jorities one year the verdict they had pro- Kings County. The Governor has heretofora factional strife.

Legislature. In both houses it has numbers of men who have shown the integrity and capacity for leadership. It is desirable that there should be no factional strife over the Speakership or by prompt recognition of altered conditions and the sceundrels of Gravesend and their assothe Presidency of the Senate. The spirit which | a change in public sentiment. has prevailed so far is a spirit that ought to continue, for it gives every assurance of a short, clean, useful session of the Legislature. In the upper house especially, there has been a remarkable absence of all appearance of personal ambition, and the desire of Republican Senators assured prosperity. During the last seven seems to be to effect an organization sure to create the best impression upon the public this city for buildings of the value of \$2,554,- mind and to give the strongest promise of wise,

This ought to be the disposition of the Assembly majority, also, Every influential Republican should keep before his mind the prime purpose of holding the friendship and confidence of every voter who supported Republican and did they not pronounce judgment after the preparations for bringing McKane and low, with idle money superabundant. Not more candidates on November 7. This cannot be full discussion of the subject and a campaign of his confederates to justice having reached this 430,383. Conservative builders think that next | candidates on November 7. This cannot be

done by squabbles over distinctions or patron- education devoted chiefly to the subject of the age. It must be done by the choice of that man | tariff?" Assuming this to be the case-and it for Speaker who, in the judgment of the majority, best represents the public sentiment which expressed itself so powerfully two weeks ago. It must be done by the repeal of the dishonest Democratic legislation of a political ballot law, abolishing the paster ballot; by the inspectors of election; by constant and stubborn refusal to let any jobbery get through either house; by the reduction of expenditures will in the main pay the expenses of the State Government and then by adjourning. The people want no factional fights, no partisan trickery, no bossism. They don't want much lawmaking, but they do want to see the conscience have brought out the fact that a great many and honor of the Republican party speak in of the Democrats who helped to the glorious every act of either house of the Legislature of results of 1890 and 1892 are not so anxious to 1894

MR. SCHIEREN'S CHIEF CLERKS.

A prominent Republican asks The Tribune whether in advising the next Mayor of Brooklyn to conduct a business administration it meant to imply that some of the departments were to be turned over to the Independent leaders. That was not our intention. We commended his purpose of managing city affairs precisely as he was in the habit of directing his private business. We advised him to take the departments entirely out of politics-to put competent business men in charge of them and to hold these chief clerks responsible for their branches of the city service. That is what The Tribune understands by a business administration; and in the best sense it will be nonpartisan, since it will divorce politics from municipal business.

It does not follow, however, that Mr. Schieren, if he adopts this principle as the motive of his administration, will be under any obligation to appoint Independents or Democrats to office. On the contrary, he will make a hybrid political administration of the worst type If he attempts any compromise of this kind. That would be a coalition administration loaded down with politics and incapacitated for practical service as a business administration. Let us suppose, for example, that he were to appoint to office Independent Democrats like Mr. Shepard and Mr. Hinrichs, along with Mr. Willis, Mr. Reinhart and other Republican politicians who actively intrigued to bring about his nomination. It would be a non-partisan administration only in the sense of being a coalition affair. There would be Independent politicians in it interested in securing a reorganization of the Demo-

especially those of both parties who are the ert shore could hardly have been more siushy leaders of factions. He should appoint as heads Of course nine-tenths of the rational human of departments competent business men, and beings in the country will rejoice at such a conshould instruct them to attend exclusively to summation. Everybody, barring a few languishness administration of municipal affairs.

those who voted for him.

"SO SELFISH AND SO STUPID."

During the eight months of object lessons which the country has enjoyed since the accession of the Democratic party to power The Tribune has once or twice ventured to suggest tress which has resulted from popular appreheusion of the disastrous effects of proposed radical changes in the tariff, the Democratic majority in Congress would do well to reconsider its determination on that subject and do something toward the restoration of confidence and the assurance that Protection should not be withdrawn from its great productive industries. We were not unaware that such an assurance would expose the party in power to the charge of inconsistency, and of having abandoned what it had defined in its National | ignore the significance of the Provisional Govplatform as "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party." Nor were we ignorant of admission of the fallibility of a popular maby no means unusual for a majority of the perience by reversing with overwhelming ma- and honest presecution of the election cases in nounced by no less decisive majorities a twelve-subjected himself to a suspicion that he was The Republican party is strong in the next month previous. And it seemed to us that a not unwilling that lawbreakers who take their great political party could in no way demon- orders from the Brooklyn Ring should escape strate so well its fitness for the responsibilities | their just deserts, but if anybody has been reck of power and its title to public confidence as oning upon his sympathy or credulity to help

But to these suggestions we observed that our widely circulated contemporary, "The Neweral election of 1892, in opposition to a protective tariff?" said "The World" in effect, bers of his regular staff.

is not essential to this argument whether the assumption is in its full extent true or not-our contemporary proceeded to rebuke us with much earnestness for intimating that the majority of the voters were so weak in judgment character, and by the passage of a satisfactory and so vacillating in purpose as to change their minds on this important question in two years. passage of a law giving to each party at every | The Tribune's lack of confidence in the people poll, whether in the city or the country, two was held up to popular reprobation, and we were told that the great mass of voters felt in sulted and outraged by the intimation that they were ready to confess that they had made a to such an extent that the indirect taxation mistake in 1890 and 1892, the consequences of which they were now anxious to avoid. But we have observed a change of tone in

our contemporary within a few days. The hear-

ings before the Ways and Means Committee make an end of the "fraud" and "robbery" of Protection as "The World" assumed them to be. "Certain Southern Democrats," "cer tain Northern Democrats" and "certain rich brewers of the West," according to a discovery of our contemporary announced in its Saturday issue, are very far from desiring the Congress they did so much to elect to carry out the tariff declaration of the National platform. These patriots, who in 1890 and 1892 registered their protest against Protection and their desire for tariff reform, "now plead," says "The World," that the reform be applied to every section save their own." This seems to be in some sort a revelation to our neighbor. "Poor human nature!" it cries in its disappointment and disgust, "it is so selfish and so stupid." This strikes us as rather more uncomplimentary to the patriotism and intelligence of the majority than anything The Tribune has said on the subject. We do not quite make out whether the selfishness and stupidity of these Democrats consist in their having voted for tariff reform in 1890 and 1892 or in their present desire to have it applied to every section save their own. Whichever may be the meaning of "The World," it is not our view. We continue to believe that the people made a mistake in 1890 and 1892; that they have since found it out, and that they are not ashamed to confess it. The majority may be in greater or less degree selfish; they are certainly not infallible, as "The World" so frequently contended; but neither are they "stupid," and it is foolish to call three weeks. them so.

IS THE FARCE PLAYED OUT!

The Administration in the person of Mr. Wil-Ils went roaring westward like a Lion, but it eratic party and putting down McLaughlin. seems to have settled down at Honolulu with all There would also be Republican politicians in the innocent sweetness of the Lamb. Such at It who would perpetuate factional strife in their least was the situation up to the time at which own party. Such an administration would in the Australia sailed for San Francisco. Mr. evitably be political. By appointing such men Willis, instead of having the marines ashore as we have named Mr. Schieren would publicly and shaking the life out of the Provisional Gov recognize his obligations to them in securing ernment, as had been expected in the light of nomination and election. It would be a very the famous Gresham or auciamento, appears bad way of entering upon such a business ad- to have waited on President Dole with great ministration as we hope to have him conduct. politeness and palayered him with traly affec-Mr. Schleren needs to turn down all the poll- tionate guff. Two long-lost brothers who had ticians who are clamoring for recognition, and just discovered the strawberry mark on a des-

their public duties. We think that he ought to ing Mugwumps and incurable idolaters, had give the preference to Republicans without ex- been shocked by the suggestion that the United ception. That was "The Engle's" advice on the States should exert its power to crush a struggle day after election, not to recognize the claims for decency, civilization and morality. Practiof the Independent Democrats, but to conduct | cally nobody had been impressed by Mr. a straight Republican administration. It will Gresham's nice little composition on poetic jusnot be difficult for him to find in his own party tice. It may be said, indeed, that the American a group of capable business men who will people had received the proposition to reinstate carry out his policy of having a strictly busi- the Queen with profound astonishment and disapproval. The rejoicing will therefore be Mr. Schieren was not the only Republican universal. But upon what hypothesis are we coasts of the United Kingdom by the storm; a | the exact rate and limit of exemption have not | elected in Kings County. The party carried | to assume that this is to be the end? Certainly nearly every office in sight. His success was not upon any that involves the dignity of the have been lest. == A band of convicts from sensibly opposition by Representative Cockran not in any respect phenomenal or exceptional. Administration. It is true that Mr. Cleveland It is not necessary for him to patch up a coali- himself has made no official utterance in the tion or hybrid administration. Elected as a premises. He allowed Congress to adjourn Republican, it is his privilege, and we think it | without asking for guidance, and he has not is also his duty, to prove to the people of since that event expressed himself in any pub-Brooklyn that a Republican administration can lie manner. But the Secretary of State has in much for the month thus far. In wool at the be conducted on sound business principles and a most estentations, not to say theatrical, way present desired by the majority is "substantially be utterly unlike what Democratic administra- imparted his views to the country. He has detions have been during recent years. If he nounced the wickedness by which a lovely and attempts to bring in the anomalous principle interesting monarch was dethroned; he has of non-partisanship by appointing to office alternately wept and stormed over the fall of politicians of any or all parties, it will be a Liliuokalani; he has unfolded for our exalta sorry failure. If he appoints reputable Republion the whole panorama of the tender sensi licans of recognized business capacity and bilities; he has risen on a wing of mandiffa training, and then keeps the Fire, Police, Public statesmanship and bade us follow him to the Works, and other departments out of politics heights of purest poppycock serene. From Mr. altogether, he will fulfil his pledges and satisfy. Gresham we have learned the details of the conspiracy by which, according to the gospel of Blount, a hideous outrage was put upon the Queen. From him, too, we have had the assurance that justice shall be vindicated and postitution made

What does all this mean? Does it mean that Mr. Gresham has been amusing himself and tickling a merry, light-hearted Administration at the expense of the country's peace of mind? Does it mean that the American people have been played upon in order that their constirated masters might laugh at them? Either it means that, or it means that Mr. Cleveland has enacted a particularly discreditable and humiliating farce without intending it; that like resumption of business by giving the country the fatuous and feeble Canute of old he has ordered the tide of civilization to roll back and the tide has irreverently swamped his tinsel

There may be more folly and cruelty to come It is still possible that the Administration will ernment's attitude in Hawaii, and refuse to hear the eloquence of public sentiment here between the Gresham prophecy and the fulfilment as achieved by Willis is as sorrowful a thing as can be found in history.

THE KINGS COUNTY PROSECUTIONS.

Governor Flower has finally made it per feetly clear that he will not permit obstacles ciates in crimes against the franchise, he has reckoned in vain. We have deemed it a duty to condemn Governor Flower for past delia-York World," which had so much to do with quencies, and for this reason it is right that bringing in the party now controlling the Gov- we should promptly acknowledge the rectitude ernment, invariably opposed a most strenuous of the ceurse which he is now pursuing. His and indignant protest on the ground chiefly latest letter to District-Attorney Ridgway gives that they were rank blaspheny against pop- that discredited official explicit and satisfactory ular government, a reflection upon the wisdom instructions, and leaves him no chance to emand an insult to the intelligence of the peo- barrass and nullify the proceedings which in ple. "Did not the American people rise no dignant citizens have begun. The lawyers by an overwhelming majority in the Congres- deputed to try the election cases are to be as sional elections of 1890, and again in the gen-sistant district-attorneys, even if he has to require the temporary withdrawal of two mem-

The preparations for bringing McKane and

stage, there is no reason to apprehend further complications. Mr. Shepard will now devote himself to the work to which he has been assigned, and we have no doubt that the lawyer appointed instead of ex-Judge Reynolds will heartily co-operate with him. It is no reflection upon the professional or personal character of Mr. Reynolds to say that a better selection could have been originally made. He has explained his physical unfitness for the task, and furnished an additional proof of his sincerity and public spirit by declining to assume a responsibility which was likely to overtax his strength. It is most desirable that his place should be filled by a lawyer thoroughly conversant with criminal procedure and capable of employing all proper means to thwart the shrewdest antagonists and win the people's case. If ex-Secretary Tracy is prepared to meet the wishes of the Citizens' Committee and lend his special abilities and experience to the prosecution, perhaps no better associate could be found for Mr. Shepard.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The stock market is incredulous about the improvement, if prices are any test. During the last week railway stocks fell 35 cents per share, and trust stocks \$1 97 per share. Three weeks ago, just before the silver bill passed, but when stocks had been hoisted on the certainty that it would pass, the average of prices was \$2.20 higher for railroads than at the close on Saturday, and \$5.25 for trust stocks. Whether men anticipated too much or not, signs of improvement are not easy to find in the stock market. The election would naturally have checked weakness, and the vast accumulation of idle money would naturally have stimulated buying, but in spite of all the market declines. Presumably this is in the main because prices were put too high by speculation before the silver bill had passed, so that neither that nor other unexpected influences could sustain them, nercial loans certainly increased last week, but the aggregate declined, indicating considerable liquidation of speculative loans. This is also a feature which always follows a great panic; after recovery has gone far enough to make liquidation possible, there is found a large body of accounts which have to be liquidated. It does not follow that the men who get back their money after much delay and risk are in a humor to buy stocks with it. Deposits increased nearly \$9,000,000 last week and \$31,000,-000 in three weeks, but the idle reserve of cash increased nearly as much, about \$25,000,000, in

Yet there is some actual gain elsewhere, if not in stocks. The volume of business, whether through clearing houses or by railways, relatively increases. Nor is this because comparison with last year deceives, business having declined last November. On the contrary, the volume of clearings last November was only \$25,000,000, or about 1 per cent less than in the October preceding, when it was the largest ever known, and it is in spite of unusual expansion last year that the returns of this year show in comparison some improvement, thus:

August 1592, August 51,411,933,277 September 1,591,751,115 Getober 1,811,825,700 November, part 1,285,630,000 1892. D \$2,010,958,098 2,048,201,813 2,350,280,459 1,573,600,000 In November last year trade was especially

large in the first and last weeks, and the decrease, though considerable, is not discouraging. The railway earnings speak less clearly because the passenger trade in October was unusually swelled, and "The Financial Chronicle" finds a loss of 4.77 per cent for the first week of November, against 2.38 per cent in October. But separate returns of freight earnings by "Dun's Review" show a decrease of only 10.1 per cent for the first week of November, against 11.2 per cent in October. The indications do not show much gain, but whatever change there is points in the right direction.

The industries give better evidence of improvement, though the signs of last week may not be maintained. Thus, shipments of boots and shoes, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," were but 5 per cent less than last year, though not long ago the decrease was 20 per cent. It is stated that nearly all works as large as usual at this season. The cotton mills are also meeting a somewhat improved demand for goods, though as yet the takings of Northern spinners fall 27 per cent below those for the same week last year, and as three chief markets an exceptional week's sales-5,391,871 pounds, larger than in any other week since last February-actually exceed those of the corresponding week last year, though for three weeks of November the sales have been 13,714,571 pounds, against 19,346,553 last year-a loss of 29.4 per cent-but this is the first month for a long time in which the sales have been half as much as they were last year. There appears only slightly increased activity, mainly in worsteds and some other men's goods. The breaking of the steel rail combination by the Carnegie Works has not only put down the price of rails, which are reported to be selling at \$20 at Pittsburg, but has stimulated the demand in that region for ore and coke, and there are some large contracts made cast pipe and structural iron. But a less favorable symptom is the reported closing of the Edgar Thompson works at Braddock for the lack of orders. While more iron is being made and worked up than in October, it is not yet clear that half the capacity is engaged. The moderate and painfully slow recovery

in industries is retarded by the approaching session of Congress, at which a new tariff bill is to be reported, and it will be noted that depression is greatest and the recovery most slow in the great industries which are especially defended by protection. As to the building trades, the season has been a favorable one for late work, so that rather more has been accomplished than seemed probable two months ago, but notwithstanding the abundance of noney, new undertakings fall far behind last year's. In foreign trade, too, there is only slight improvement, imports for three weeks here having been \$22,853,118, against \$37,158,943 last year, and exports for two weeks of November have been \$14,550,711, against \$15,171,086 last cear. This decrease in imports causes a heavy shrinkage in Government receipts, which for the first sixteen days of November were but \$5,515,272 for customs and \$6,016,465 internal revenue. But the Treasury payments for the same period exceeded receipts by \$4,925,739, and the reserve has failen to the lowest point ever

Treasury payments and the receipts from the interior have swelled the bank reserve to \$181 .-641,500, and the surplus to \$65,470,475, whereas at the largest point after the panic of 1884 the surplus was \$64,724,000, in 1885. Yet the abundance of money does not help speculative markets. Wheat fell to 65 cents, over a cent for the week, receipts for three weeks having been within 2,000,000 bushels as large as they were last year, and experts from both coasts, flour included, having been only 8,319,429 bushels, against 11,543,924 last year. Corn also fell 2 cents with large receipts, and oats % of a cent while pork dropped \$2 per barrel, and lard \$2 cents per 100 pounds. Nor did cotton escape, for the price fell 3-16 with receipts from the plantations for the month thus far 100,000 bales greater than hast year, exports 10,000 bales smaller, and takings of Northern spinners 68,660 bales smaller. All official or other nonsense about a great decrease in yield loses its force in the markets when confronted with such facts. The stocks of American in sight here and abroad are now 3,242,000 bales, and will soon be as large as they were last year, apparently. A decline in sugar and also in coffee has made the average of speculative prices unusually

that industry will be protected, are necessary to enable the people to consume as much as usual.

The intelligent people of this city cannot read with patience the report of Superintendent Jasper, which states that in September 5,918 children were turned away from our public schools, and that in October 3,875 were unable to find places. The lack of sufficient school capacity to accommodate all the children entitled to the privileges of the public schools is a defect in the municipal administration which comes home closely to a large number of people. What is Tammany doing to supply this want? Of course it is easy enough to understand that on general principles Tammany cares little about education; but to the people at large this is a most important subject, and they should set about asking their rulers some searching questions regarding it.

John Y. McKane is trying hard to ne out of the trouble in which he got himself by his action on Election Day and just before. His word and that of his heelers, however, will not stand against that of the clergymen, lawyers and business men who went to Gravesend and were witnesses of his brutality and defiance of law.

The alleged Custom House Investigating Commission are now understood to be engaged in the preparation of their report; and they are still diligently engaged in drawing \$25 per day apiece from the Government in return for their enormous labors. A more ridiculous farce was never enacted in a civilized land. These "spies, detectives and informers" have already drawn something like \$5,000 each from the Treasury, and what is there to show for it? Absolutely nothing that is worth while. Secretary Carlisle has been guilty of criminal waste in saddling these leeches upon the Government. An end cannot be made of this wretched business too speedily. If left to themselves, the "fraud-roll quartet" are likely to continue drawing their \$25 a day throughout the whole of the present Administration.

PERSONAL.

Dr. George Macdonald, the novelist, is a sick man, but a busy one. He has not been able to lecture or preach for many months, but has nearly finished another novel. He is obliged to spend his winters in Italy.

Lord Aberdeen's son's first exploit in Canada, where his father is Governor-General, was to get the Sheriff after him. With a companion he went hunting, and got into some petty trouble with a guide, who had a warrant sworn out against him. The Sheriff pursued the Governor-General's son across the St. Lawrence and into the United States.

Mrs. Stephen Turner is the only Revolutionary pensioner on the books of Agent Mason at Rochester. Mrs. Turner is the widow of Samuel Dunham, who married her in 1825, when she was nineteen wan married net me was sixty-nine. Two children were born to them. Mrs. Turner is tall and well preserved, and, although eighty-seven years of age, is in possession of all her faculties.

Captain Magnus Anderson, of the Viking ship, which was on exhibition at the World's Fair, has been in St. Louis, visiting a friend there. His vestel is now on her way down the Mississippi and reached St. Louis a day or two ago. Scott Harrison, ex-President Harrison's brother,

who received a Government appointment the other day in Kansas City, has been prominent in the real estate business for years in that city, where he settled in 1871. He was at one time a student in the law office of Judge Stanley Matthews, or Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar, but gave up practice when he went to Kansas City. The Archduchess Stephanie, widow of the Aus-

trian Crown Prince Rudolph, who died so mysteriously at the hunting cottage of Meyerling, has given to the Church of Bozen her white wedding dress, embroidered in silver and ornamented with the coat of arms of Hapsburg and Belgium. The dress has been transformed into a "chasuble," a clerical vestment which was worn for the first time three Sundays ago by Dean Wieser, on the occasion of the cons-cration of an aisle of his church.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Dean Hoffman, of the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, recently said that Trinity School in this city is the oldest institution of its kind in the State. "This," declares "The Christian Intelligencer," "is an entire mistake. In Seventyseventh-st., adjoining the new Collegiate Church, at the corner of West End-ave., is a building erected for the accommodation of a school which anteare now receiving orders, though by no means dates Trinity School by more than three-quarters of a century. According to the Dean, Trinity School was founded in 1703, but the Collegiate School was established in 1633, Adam Roelans first teacher. It is without exception the oldest school in the country, for Harvard was not begun until 1636, nor William and Mary till 1633, nor Yale

His Self-Respect.—Tramp—All my troubles come from card-playin', mum. I lost me self-respect, an' then I didn't care what became of me.

Housekeeper (sympathetically)—Poor man! I should think you would have lost your self-respect.

Tramp—Yes, mum. A man can have no self-respect wen he always loses.—(New-York Weekly.

This is the way the musical critic of "The Webb City (Mo.) Times" describes a planist; "The soft, sweet tones blended with wild, rollicking bursts in estatic measures, dying away again until the room seemed filled with the requiem notes of a dying silver Senator. Then the bright, racy measures would chase each other through the profunde, down the crescende, skip over the staccate, and off again into the fields of bright melody and classic diction

A Serious Error.—"I stoled a woman's new \$28 bonnet oncet," said the retired burgtar, "but you can bet your life if I ever go into the business again I won't steal another one."

"Did the woman run you down and get you sent

"Naw. But I took the thing home and gave it be me wife, and she never let up on me till i gits her a \$20 dress to go with the bonnet. See?"—(in-dianapells Journal. Some of the Chicago papers have treated Mr. W.

Stead and his attempt to elevate the moral tone of Chicago with considerable flippancy. Journal," for instance, says: "He came to us in a period of civic trial. The closing days of the World's Fair, the lamented death of our Mayor and the strife of an election, over an issue that was executed and buried six years ago, had slightly modified our usual exuberance of spirits. With the slap-dash of a clown in a pantomime he jumped into the midst of us and began belaboring us with a split shingle. As it made a terrible noise, but did not hurt, the impression was humorous rather than punitive."

Daniel Webster liked to make remarks of a character intended to puzzle simple minds. Stopping to dinner one day at a country inn, on his way to Marshield, he was asked by the hostess if he usually had a good appetite. "Madam," answered Webster. "I sometimes eat more than I do at other times, but never less."—(Argonaut.

The so-called Russian thistle, which has become such a pest in the Northwestern States, is not properly a thistle at all, but an annual, nearly allied to the saitworts. It has done more than \$2,000,600 damage to the crops last year. accidentally introduced seventeen years ago, in some flaxseed imported from Russia by a man in Scotland, S. D. It is estimated that it will cost fully \$2,000,000 to eradicate it, and the Department of Agriculture has been appealed to to take the matter

To Be in the Fashion.—"Now that we are in a position to enter society. Edmund," said Mme. Newriche. "I want you to do me a favor," "What is it, Maria?" queried Mr. Newriche. "Isn't your new carriage good enough?" "That's all right, dear," replied Mme. Newriche. "But I do wish you'd get one of those receivers that so many men are having now."—(Chicago Record.

A man in Illinois is making a good living by writing to hard drinkers, that if they will send him & dollar he will impart to them an infallible cure request, he sends them a neatly printed card bearing the words, "Don't drink anything but water."

A Cheerful View.—The Pessimist—Do you really think the world will ever be Christianizel?

The Optimist—You bet I do. And, at the rate the heathen are being wheel out by these macnine guns newadays, it wen't be long, either. diadanapolis Journal.

That fine old Tory organ, "The Toronto Empire," has a column and a half editorial entitled "Canada Cen Hold Her Own." This is slightly inaccurate as she did not succeed in holding the million Canadians who are now living in this country.

Host—I hate to serd you out in such a blustering night as this, old fellow.

Guest—It is raining pretty hard. I say, couldn't you loan me your umbrella?

Host—Certainly; and—er—I guess I'll walk home with you myself. I really need the exercise.

—(Judge.